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SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR—No. 9

1911-12

THIRD ANNUAL CATALOGUE

of the

NEW YORK STATE

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

AT ALFRED UNIVERSITY, ALFRED, N. Y.

FOR SCHOOL YEAR 1912-1913



PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY BY ALFRED UNIVERSITY

JUNE, 1912

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School Calendar, 1912-13

Registration Day, Monday	-	-	-	Oct. 14, 1912
School work begins Tuesday	-	-	-	Oct. 15, 1912
Christmas Recess begins Saturday	-	-	-	Dec. 21, 1912
School work begins Thursday	-	-	-	Jan. 2, 1913
First term closes Friday	-	-	-	Jan. 10, 1913
Second term begins Monday	-	-	-	Jan. 13, 1913
Second term closes Friday	-	-	-	Apr. 4, 1913

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Industrial Mechanics

DYER B. LAKE, S. M.
Chemistry

A. NEIL ANNAS, B. S.
Music

MISS BERTHA E. TITSWORTH
Assistant in Domestic Economy

C. B. BLANCHARD, B. S.
Assistant in Industrial Mechanics

W. NEWTON RICHARDSON
Assistant in Dairy Laboratories

MISS JULIA D. WOOD
Drawing and Home Decoration


LLOYD R. WATSON, A. B.
Assistant in Chemistry

L. P. DITTEMORE, Pd. B., B. P. E.
Physical Training and Hygiene

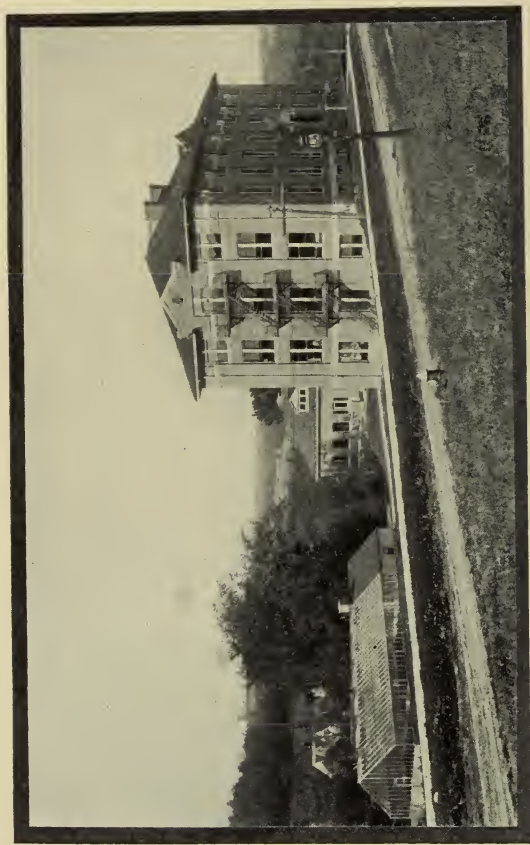
W. H. THOMAS
Forgework

RALPH S. AUSTIN
History

*Absent on leave.



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Agricultural Hall and Greenhouse

The School of Agriculture and Domestic Science

Introduction

The School was established by the State of New York in 1908. In that year and the following, a total of \$115,000 was appropriated for the purpose of buying the necessary land, erecting buildings and providing equipment. The annual maintenance voted by the State for the School approximates \$25,000.

Agricultural Hall

A four-story 50x100 foot school building of brick and stone is the center of School activities. In this Hall are the main class rooms, laboratories and offices. Eleven of the nineteen School laboratories are located in the Hall, namely those for wood-working, stock judging, horticulture, soils, economic biology, bulletins, stock registry, field crops, cooking and sewing. In the Hall there is also an assembly room with seating capacity for three hundred students.

Dairy House

Adjoining Agricultural Hall are the model butter and cheese laboratories. The work that goes forward in this building exemplifies the handling of dairy products in their commercial forms. Each student will be instructed in the use of modern dairy, creamery and cheese factory methods. The work done in these laboratories lays special emphasis upon the principles and methods that prevail on high-class dairy farms and that make certified milk plants practicable and profitable.

Plant Laboratory

The plant laboratory or greenhouse is a glass roofed building 22x66 feet at the south of Agricultural Hall. Since the School conducts its courses during the late fall, winter and early spring, this laboratory proves a valuable asset. All demonstrations with plants, involving different kinds of soils, fertilizers and drainage conditions are conducted in this laboratory.

Farm

The farm of two hundred thirty acres lies at the outskirts of the village of Alfred and is one-half mile from Agricultural Hall. The farm is at an elevation of seventeen hundred feet above sea level, a "hill farm," exposed to the east and south, and of the Volusia silt loam soil. Some one hundred head of live stock, mostly pure bred, is kept. The four chief breeds of dairy cattle, two stallions, four brood mares, hogs, sheep and poultry constitute the working basis of the farm, and furnish valuable laboratory material for class work when the School is in operation. The common field crops are raised, and on the demonstration plats variety tests are conducted. A young orchard of two hundred trees, a planting of small fruits and the entire charge of five acres of bearing orchard places the School in possession of scientific data on these important lines. The new barn, the dairy barn, the milk house and other buildings, all well equipped, provide ample facilities for practical, as well as demonstration work.

Object of School

The object of the School is that of a special school of agriculture and domestic science, and not that of a college of agriculture. Its object is to prepare young people to lead successful lives in the country. To this end, therefore, the courses are short, practical and contain a minimum amount of theoretical matter. The courses prepare for living in the country, whether that living contemplates actual farming, farm management, or some more technical application of scientific agriculture and domestic science. The courses do not prepare specifically for teaching in the common school or high school, though there is a possibility for graduates of the high school who complete the Regular Course to become teachers of these specialties

if they can secure special certificates from the Department of Education. The trend of the courses will be more clearly interpreted by referring to the course of study and its appended outline of courses of instruction.

Admission

Applicants should have the following qualifications:

1. They should be at least sixteen years of age.
2. They should have completed the school work of the first eight years as taught in the common schools.
3. They should be in good health and of good moral character.
4. Young men should have spent not less than six months working on a farm. Young women should be familiar with the fundamentals of housework.

Since the work is in large part (1) vocational, (2) away from home, and (3) technical, the work will be found to be most profitable for students who are more than sixteen years of age and who have had at least a year or two of high school work, or what sometimes proves of equal value, a year or more working on a profitable farm.

Teachers' Certificates

Students who contemplate teaching and hope to secure teacher's certificates at the close of their School course should have upon entrance the minimum requirements approved by the Department of Education, which are as follows:

English. The course in English must be continuous throughout the four years, and must provide adequate instruction in grammar, composition, rhetoric and literature. 494 periods*

History. The course in history must include the three following courses, each of which should be continuous throughout the year:

Ancient History	114 periods
History of Great Britain and Ireland	114 periods
American History with the development of civic institutions	152 periods

Mathematics. The course in mathematics must include

Algebra (through quadratics)	190 periods
Plane Geometry	190 periods

Science. The course in science must embrace biology (including human physiology) and physics. The laboratory method of teaching these subjects is prescribed
 Biology (or physiology with botany and zoology)..... 190 periods
 Physics..... 190 periods

Foreign Languages. The course in Foreign languages must include
 Latin..... 380 periods
 or
 French..... 380 periods
 or
 German..... 380 periods

Drawing. The course in drawing must provide adequate instruction for..... 228 periods

Vocal Music. The course in vocal music must provide adequate instruction in sight singing from the staff and the use of common technical terms for..... 152 periods

The number of periods required in each subject is based on a school year of 38 weeks, as a minimum.

*The term "period" as used in this course means a recitation period of not less than 45 minutes.

Courses

Prospective students are most earnestly advised to elect the regular course. The school work is accomplished during the "off" season on the farm. Two or three winters in the School will obtain for a student in Agriculture or Domestic Science that comprehensive grasp of country life that will enhance life, give trustworthy habits of thinking and working, and *double* the yearly income. There is a demand for well-prepared young men and women, and the positions go to the best prepared of the School. But the student's own farm is the proper goal, and here it is that a full course in the School "pays," both in joy in broadened living and in increased pecuniary profits. Students are given advanced credit for work satisfactorily done in other schools.

Three Year Course: For such students as have only a common school education or have little credit to offer from high school work, it will take three years to complete the regular course.

Two Year Course: English, History, Farm Accounts, Physical Geography, Physics, Biology, Mathematics, Drawing and Chemistry, if passed in the high school and equivalent to requirements of the New

York State Regents will be given credit toward the agricultural course.

A high school graduate, having completed the above subjects will be granted the agricultural school diploma upon the completion of 80 hours credit in technical subjects. This work can usually be done in two years.

Special Courses: A few students will wish to come for only six months or even for a shorter period. For such students, a course in any line of agriculture or domestic science may be elected from the regular courses, providing a student so electing can pursue the work understandingly and creditably.

Graduation

Upon satisfactory completion of the regular course as outlined in the following pages, the student will be presented with a diploma which will constitute a record of the school work done. In the Spring of 1912, the second class was graduated from the School. There were seven young women and thirty young men in the class. All who wished positions have secured them. Positions are not guaranteed, but whenever possible the Director and Faculty assist students and graduates to secure positions.

School Year

The school year is six months long, and consists of two terms of twelve weeks each. Farm work in this section of the state is fairly out of the way by the middle of October and spring work seldom takes up in earnest before the second week of April. Thus six months in school can be taken most advantageously by students from the country. There are few holidays in the school year because a day out of the term adds a day to the length of the school year, and a majority of the students wish to enter as late as possible in the fall and leave as early as possible in the spring.

Expenses

Tuition is free to all students who are *bona fide* residents of the state for one year prior to admission to the School. Students outside of the state wishing to enter the School should correspond with the Director concerning the tuition charge. There are practically no laboratory fees.

The estimated cost of living per week is itemized below:

Board	- - - - -	\$3 50
Room, light and heat	- - - - -	1 00
Laundry	- - - - -	50

Total	- - - - -	\$5 00

The cost of books for the year will approximate \$15.00. Thus the total expense for six months is \$135.00.

Board and room, including fuel and light, can be had in private families at from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per week. Board can be had in clubs at from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week.

For young women who apply early, rooms and board can be engaged in the women's dormitory, Ladies Hall; board at \$3.50 a week, room at from 60 cents to \$1.00 per week.

At the Farm, a dormitory that will accommodate twenty boys, has been successfully operated the past three years. Those who put in application early enough will be able to secure accommodations there. The cost of board and room in this dormitory, called "Farmers' Club," is \$4.50 a week.

Students who have had little experience on the farm would do well to secure board at the Club.

Self-Support

It should be borne in mind by all prospective students, and by parents sending their sons and daughters to school, that a school or college is the place to *invest* time and money, and that therefore the minimum amount of time should be spent in activities aside from those that directly promote education. The wise use of time, in general, consists in earning enough money during the summer months to defray the expense of living during the months of study in the School.

There is, however, opportunity for students, so desiring, to earn a part of their expenses by waiting on table, working about the School and on the farm, and doing odd jobs about the college and in the village. The enterprising and capable young man or woman who attends the School will be able to lower materially the cost as set down above.



Men's Dormitory

Location of School

The School is located ten miles west of Hornell on the Erie Railroad, in Allegany County, in the village of Alfred, N. Y. The campus joins that of Alfred University. The School Farm is one-half mile from the main school building, Agricultural Hall.

Many advantages will accrue to students attending the School on account of its location in Alfred. Alfred is a college town, made up of earnest, hard-working people. The college spirit is strong and clean. Many intellectual treats are open to the School students because it is so favorably located in connection with college and preparatory school. There is every indication that Academy, College and School students will continue to mingle with mutual advantage and with increasing good will.

Students are urged by precept and example to affiliate with the Christian organizations of the College, School and Village. There are no saloons in the village and never have been any. In so far as it lies in the power of the Faculty to do so, the personal comfort and welfare of the individual student are carefully supervised. The School accords no place to the undesirable young man or woman.

Advanced Credit

The Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts in Alfred University will give credit on the college courses for a minimum amount of work done in the School of Agriculture. That is, there are certain studies of general and technical grade offered by the School which are accredited by the Alfred University. Other colleges will be disposed to make a fair allowance for the work done.

The Country Life Club

This is the School literary society. Practically every student in School joins it and takes some part in debates, readings, essays and music. Here the School "yells" are propounded, student activities freely talked over and social and parliamentary forms learned in the doing of the legitimate work of the Club. Meetings are held with the School faculty in the Hall. Last fall an apple exhibit was held under the auspices of the club.

Course of Study

First Year

Term I

Boys		Boys and Girls		Girls	
Farm Dairying	4			Cooking I	3
Forge	5			Sewing I	2
				Drawing I	2
		Arithmetic	3		
		Physics	5		
		English I	5		
		Physical Training I	2		

Term II

Breeds	4			Cooking II	2
Drafting	4			Sewing II	3
Cement	1			Drawing II	2
Farm Practice	2			Laundry	1
		Farm Accounts	2		
		Botany	5		
		English II	5		
		Physical Training II	2		
		Rural Sociology and			
		Ethics	1		

Second Year

Term I

Farm Management	2			Cooking III	3
Forestry	2			Sewing III	2
Woodworking I	4			Millinery I	2
Dairy Bacteriology	2			Home Decoration	2
Stock Judging	2				
		Chemistry I	5		
		English III	5		

Term II

Field Crops	5	Cooking IV	2
Woodworking II	4	Sewing IV	3
Poultry	3	Millinery II	1
Butter and Cheese	3	Food Study	4
		Poultry	2
		Home Decoration	2
Chemistry II	5		
History I	3		

Third Year

Term I

Feeds and Feeding	4	Cooking V	2
Orcharding	4	Sewing V	3
Farm Machinery	2	Home Nursing	2
Soils	3	Household	
Climatology	2	Management	2
Farm Surveying	2	Art Needlework	2
		Buttermaking	2
Landscaping	2		
History II	5		

Term II

Veterinary Science	3	Sewing VI	2
Breeding	3	House Sanitation	3
Farm Buildings	4	Food Chemistry	2
Fertilizers	2	House Plans	2
Insect Pests	3		
Gardening	2		
History III	3		
Farm Law	1		

Note.—The figures after all the studies indicate how many times each week during the term, classes are called for recitation, lecture or laboratory work in the various studies.

Courses of Instruction

Note: These courses are arranged alphabetically. "2-3" after a study means 2 recitations and 3 laboratory periods per week.

Arithmetic 3--0

The course in arithmetic aims to develop speed and accuracy in the problems pertaining to the business of the farm. It includes a review of fractions and percentage; short methods of computing interest and partial payments; methods of measuring lands other than rectangular forms; ways of measuring stacks, bins and mows; percentage composition of simple chemical compounds; reason for the graduation of milk and cream testing bottles; and principles of computing balanced rations.

Art Needlework 0--2

The different kinds of embroidery and fancy stitches are taught and applied to table linen, table covers, and waists.

Breeds 2--2

A study of the common breeds of the four principal classes of live stock, including their history, adaptability, characteristics, etc. Practical work in scoring the various animals and in comparing individuals of the same and of different breeds is taken up. Some pedigree work is done to acquaint the student with methods of registration and with some of the members of the noted families.

Breeding 3--0

Breeding is an advanced course taking up the principles and general laws of breeding; heredity, variation and selection; in-and-in breeding and line breeding; and the application of these laws to herds; and herd management during breeding operations.

Botany 3--2

The course includes lectures and demonstrations on the properties of the air and of the common elements which enter into the composition of the plant; parts of the seed and the function of each; tests for starch and protein; method of growth of seeds as influenced by heat, moisture, light and air; germination tests; study of the root, stem and leaves; relation of osmosis to plant nourishment; study of the inflorescence of common flowers, wheat and corn; and the development of fruits. Plant diseases are considered throughout the work. The proper treatment for each trouble, so far as it has been discovered, is explained and demonstrated. Spray mixtures are studied and demonstrated.

Buttermaking 1--2

This is a course in factory buttermaking. Laboratory and lecture work in cream separation, cream ripening, churning cream to obtain the best flavor, etc., are offered among the laboratory exercises.

Cement Work 0--1

A study of cements, sand, gravel, and the methods of mixing to make concrete for various purposes useful on the farm; also the building and filling of the forms, methods of waterproofing, and the adaptability of concrete to the use of the farmer.

Cheesemaking 1--2

This is a laboratory and lecture course which takes up the problems of commercial cheese making both of the American and European kinds.

Chemistry

I. 3-2. The work in Chemistry is marked by a large amount of laboratory work, supplemented by class drill and frequent reviews. The ability to observe accurately and to make deductions therefrom is developed throughout the course. The course includes the study of air, water, combustion, the metals and non-metals, acids, bases,

salts, neutralization, the chemical equation, and simple chemical calculations. Examples are taken largely from agriculture and domestic subjects.

II. 3-2. This course includes the study of ash and the organic compounds in plants; the chemistry of plant growth; feeding value of crops and of mill products; fermentation, and digestion. This work is planned as a scientific foundation for the courses in foods, animal and plant husbandry, soils and fertilizers.

Climatology 2--0

This course instructs the student in the use of the weather forecast; tabulating of data obtained from the rain gauge, the barometer and the thermometer; the cause of prevailing winds and the origin of storms; the government method of forecasting weather; a study of weather maps; plotting maps for weather forecasts, comparing prediction with government maps of same date, and operating the weather station located at the School.

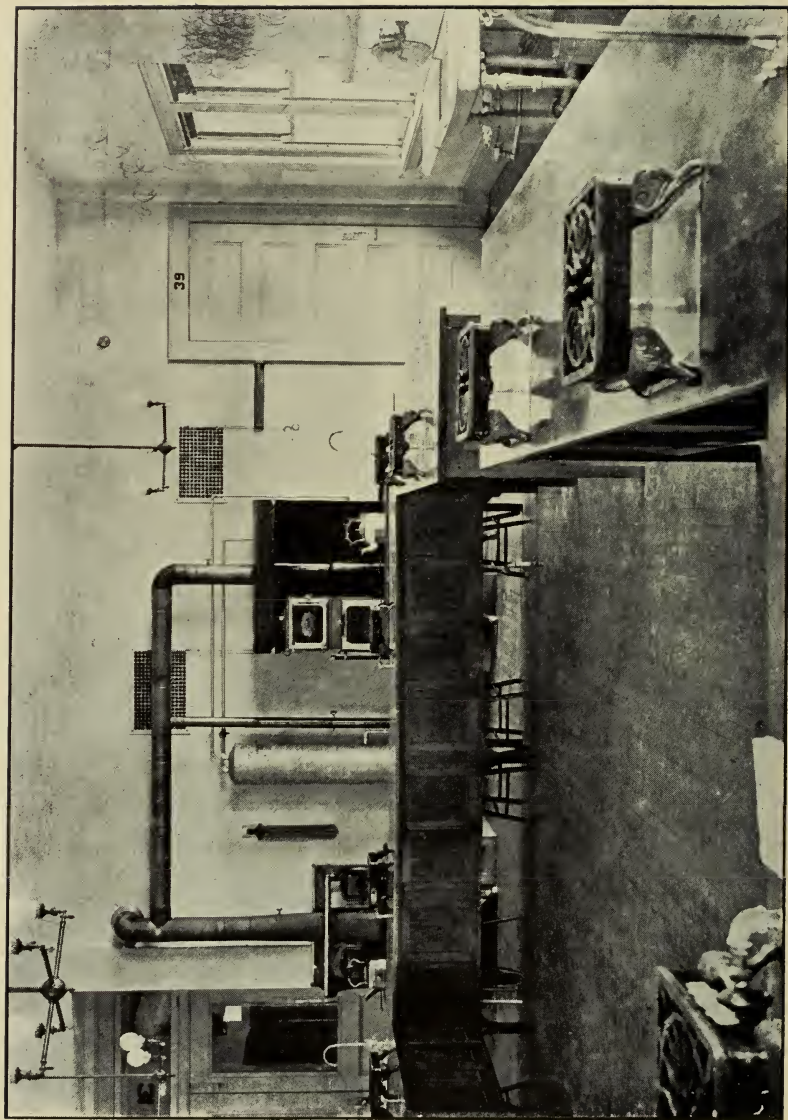
Cooking

The courses in cooking aim to give the students a knowledge of food materials, their value to the body and the principles underlying the methods of cooking.

I. 1-2. The elementary work in cooking begins with a brief study of the kitchen, its furnishings and their care. Air, water and food in their relation to life are considered. Food materials are classified according to their uses in the body. The effects of heat on the various food nutrients are studied, followed by the different methods of cooking. Each class of foods is then taken up separately with lessons on the preparation of cereals, vegetables and meats for the table.

II. 0-2. This course takes up the study of flour and the flour mixtures. The different means used for raising flour mixtures are given, with experiments in the action of baking powders and yeast. Six lessons are given exclusively to bread making.

III. 1-2. Lessons are given in this course on canning, jelly-making, pickling and preserving. These are followed by salads and desserts. Lectures on table laying and serving are given as a preliminary to the work of the following term.



Domestic Science Kitchen

IV. 0-2. The relative value to the body of the different food nutrients is studied and the proportion of nutrients needed to give a balanced diet. This is followed by practical work in the planning and serving of meals.

V. 0-2. As diet plays an important part in the recovery from disease, a course in invalid cookery is given. This includes liquid diet, light diet, beverages and diet for special diseases. Attention is given also to the invalid's tray and the proper serving of the meals.

Dairy Bacteriology 2--2

This is a laboratory and lecture course in which the relation of bacteria to the production and the manufacturing of dairy products is studied. Bacteria tests are made for efficiency of coolers, bottlers, milk pails, separators, etc., and the isolation of different species of bacteria as found in milk is considered.

Drafting and Shop Work

The object of the shop work in the School of Agriculture is not to teach the boys to become carpenters and blacksmiths, but to give them enough of this training to make them independent of the carpenter and the blacksmith for the little repairs which often are most needed at a time when the farmer is least able to go to town to have this work done. It is also the purpose of this instruction to encourage the boys to make all the repairs possible for the summer season during the winter months when work is least crowding.

Drafting 0--4

The aim of this course is to give the students a working knowledge of how to make and use working drawings for any purpose. The proper use of tools and drawing materials is emphasized and accuracy and neatness are insisted upon. The finished drawings made in this course are used in the shop work following. (See "Wood-working.")

Drawing

The object of the following courses is to develop practical good taste in the student so that she will be able to plan and furnish a restful, artistic home at small expense.

I. 0-2. This course is a consideration of beauty and the means of producing it. It consists of exercises in making finely proportioned division of space in surface decoration, well-balanced arrangement of dark and light, and harmonious coloring.

II. 0-2. This is a continuation of the first course adding the application of design to special uses. It takes up the study of each room in a home, discussing and demonstrating how a modest home can be made beautiful and also how to avoid ugly and inharmonious furnishings.

English

There is no study in the course that is of greater value to the prospective farmer than "English." At every turn he must meet men of other lines of work who outdistance him many times mainly because they command good language forms.

I. 5-0. This course is elementary. It devotes one hour a week to spelling, one to composition, one to grammar, and two hours to the study of English masterpieces. Throughout the course special pains are taken to help students form correct habits of speaking and writing.

II. 5-0. The second course is a continuation of English I, and is devoted to giving increased facility in the use of composition and to familiarizing students with some of the simpler literary masterpieces.

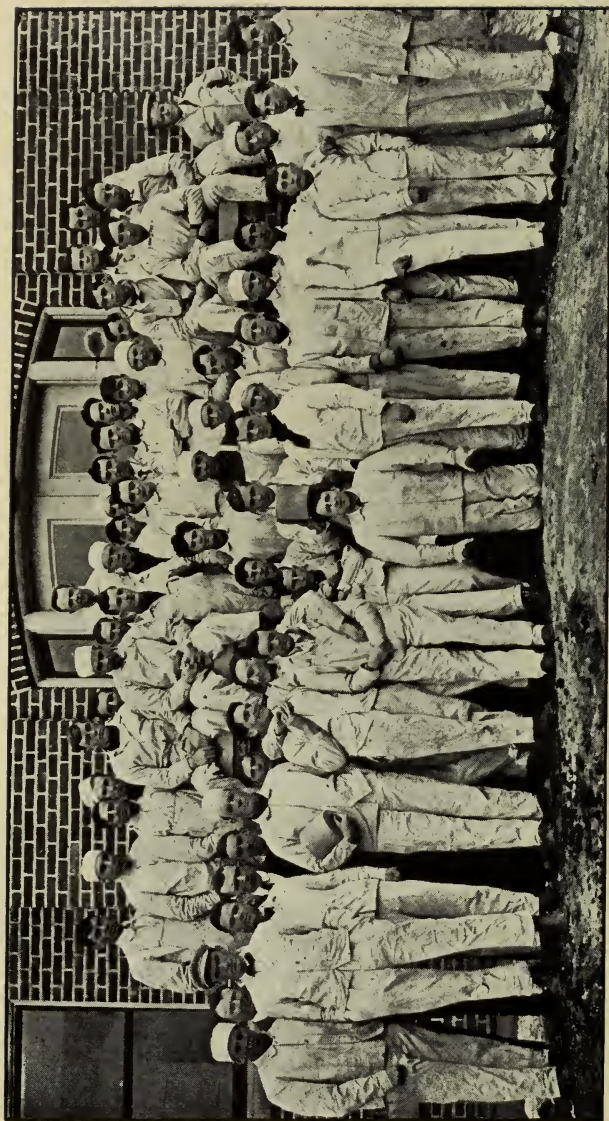
III. 5-0. This course consists of the study of literary masterpieces of American and English writers. Reports of supplementary reading are required. Essay writing and public speaking are practiced as an important part of the course.

Farm Accounts 0-2

This course considers the use of the day book and of the cash-book ledger. Much practice in arranging data is given under the proper heads. Special points taken up are the advantages of making all payments by checks, easy methods of filing all bills and receipts,

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



Farm Dairying

and the making of inventories and balance sheets. The method used enables the farmer to keep in two books, without the use of different colored inks, and with a minimum time for recording, an accurate double entry system of farm accounts.

Farm Buildings 0--4

The students are taught to work out the plans for the different farm buildings, to draw up specifications, to make out the bills for materials, to figure the cost of the different parts of the work, and supervise the work or do it themselves. The latter part of the course is spent in making models of some of the buildings planned.

Farm Buttermaking 2--2

This is a laboratory and lecture course that deals with dairy products as properly handled and managed in the country and village home. How to care for milk utensils, keep milk fresh and free from scents; and how to make butter in the farm home.

Farm Dairying 2--2

Class and laboratory work is given in this course on the Babcock test, acid and lactometer tests; and cream separation and butter making under farm conditions. It is an elementary course required of those taking advanced work in dairying.

Farm Law 1--0

Under this head, a course of lectures and recitations is given on the common law practices and legal rights as pertaining particularly to farming and farm interests.

Farm Machinery 0--2

This is a study of the machines used upon the farm including the various types of farm motors. The actual machines, as far as

possible, will be available for this work and will be taken apart and re-assembled by the students. The principle on which each is constructed will be discussed as well as methods of adjustment and repair.

Farm Management 0--2

This course includes a study of the relation of capital and the personal qualifications of the farmer to the type of farms selected, the buying or renting of the farm, the arrangement of the fields and buildings, the purchase of the stock and machinery, the method of determining the system of farming to be followed, the crops to be sold, the method of selling and the income expected, the business relation of the farmer, the labor question on the farm and other farm economy problems.

Farm Practice 0--2

Sometime during the course, preferably during the first year, practice work is to be done by students. This work may be done about the dairy house, plant laboratory, poultry houses, or in various lines at the Farm. The facilities about the School and its accessories are such as make experience here of great value when the practical farm problems arise.

Farm Surveying 0--2

Much of the work for which a surveyor is now hired may be done by the intelligent farmer. This course includes the erecting of perpendiculars by the 3-4-5 method by means of a chain or by poles, the laying out of right angles for the digging of cellars or the building of walls, the getting of areas of triangular fields by measuring the bases and altitudes, the dividing of irregularly shaped fields into triangles and trapezoids, making measurements and computing the areas of the fields, the establishing of a north and south line for a basis in setting buildings and building fences, the methods of constructing leveling instruments for use where great accuracy is not required, and the establishing of grades for walks, roads and ditches.



Field Crops Laboratory

Feeds and Feeding 4--0

This course covers the principles of animal nutrition as regards economical production, rations and feed stuffs. The management of stock under the various farm conditions is taken up. Some practical work at the Farm is given in this course.

Fertilizers 1--1

The topics treated are: Meaning of soil fertility, advantage of natural manures over artificial fertilizers, direct and indirect effect of manures, comparative value of different forms of nitrogenous fertilizers, source and relative value of different phosphates, the importance of potash as a constituent of fertilizers, forms of potash, cost and comparative value of high-grade and low-grade fertilizers, home-mixing of fertilizers, interpretation of chemical analysis of fertilizers, and fertilizers best adapted to individual crops.

Field Crops 3--2

This course makes a study of grasses suitable for meadows and pastures, the treatment of seeding and meadows, the method of laying down new pastures, the treatment of old pastures without re-plowing, and the methods of treating "paintbrush" and other weeds in pastures. A study is made of plant breeding, and the advantage of plant selection. Intensive study is given to wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, the method of selection of seed potatoes and treatment of the crop, and to a study of alfalfa and other useful leguminous plants. Botany and chemistry have direct application in this course.

Food Chemistry 1--1

The courses in practical cooking are followed by a course in food chemistry with laboratory work. This will include a study of the chemical composition of the food materials and the chemical changes involved in the processes of cooking. The Government food laws and methods of inspection are studied. Food materials are tested by simple methods for some of the common adulterants.

Food Study 3--1

The source of supply, preparation for market, and cost of our common food materials are studied. The relative values of foods as to digestibility and uses in the body also are considered.

Forestry 1--1

The course studies the following problems: The use of the farm wood-lot, how a well kept wood-lot increases the selling price of the farm, thinning to improve conditions of growth, cutting of mature trees in such a manner that the succeeding growth may be helped, clear timber, necessity for removing dead or diseased trees, protecting wood-lot from fire, relative value of forests grown from sprouts and from seedlings, and sowing seed or planting seedlings on waste pasture land and the necessity of removing grazing animals from the young forests.

Forge Work 0--5

This is a study of the fundamental operations of working iron either cold or hot. The student is taught first how to build and manage the fire to get the best practical results. During the course the boys learn how to make from steel some of the tools found useful on the farm. The anatomy of the foot of the horse, and problems of shoeing are demonstrated. Practice in shoeing is offered when students wish it.

Gardening 1--1

The course of Gardening takes up the problems connected with the management of the farmer's ideal fruit and vegetable garden. The problems naturally dealt with therefore are principally those connected with the culture of bush and small fruits, and of vegetables. Attention will be given to hotbeds and coldframe management. Laboratory practice will be given in the soil and green house laboratories.

History

The American farmer is more and more to speak for himself in the public press and in public speaking. History is essential to a thorough understanding of the economic, political and social tendencies of the past. Constructive work and thinking for the farmer is done by those who institute needed reforms that are lighted by the reality of the past.

I. 3-0. This course offers a short survey of ancient history, of the rise and progress of nations of the East.

II. 5-0. Mediaeval and modern history are studied in this course. The rise of the modern industries and especially of farming are given due attention.

III. 3-0. This is a course in advanced American history. It concludes with practical consideration of civics and farm law.

Home Decoration I 0--2

This course deals with the application of the principles of beauty to household decoration. Actual work will be done in the making of window and door hangings, couch and table covers, and pillows and rugs.

Home Decoration II 1-1

Paints, wall colors, stencils, and papers will be discussed and applied practically and artistically to demonstration rooms secured by the School for this purpose.

Home Nursing 2--0

The sick room, its furnishings and care are important points in the home care of the sick; these and how to keep the bed in proper order and to perform the many little things required by the patient are considered. Attention is given to the nursing of special and contagious diseases. A study is made of disinfectants and their uses.

Household Management 2--0

The general management of the house includes the keeping of accurate accounts, the buying of supplies, and the general system and order in the household. This course takes up the house, its plan, and arrangement of rooms. Suitable furnishings are discussed with lessons on the care of them.

House Plans 1--1

This course will consist for the most part of lectures upon the arrangement of the rooms in the farm house, the relation of the doors and windows to the inside, the location of such built-in features as are desirable, and the planning of proper sanitary conditions.

House Sanitation 2--1

This subject takes up the hygiene of the home. A study is made of the molds and bacteria as friends and foes of the housekeeper. Heating, lighting, ventilation and water supply are discussed. The proper disposal of waste and methods of disinfecting such waste are considered.

Insect Pests 2--1

This course considers the structure of insects, the method of insect respiration, the method of reproduction and different stages of insect life, biting and sucking insects, specific insects injurious to fruit and crops, time and method of treatment to prevent injury from insects, and insects which destroy pests. Much laboratory work will be done from preserved specimens, from the study of the insects kept in breeding cages, and from actual field work.

Landscaping 1--1

This course in a series of lectures supplemented with lantern slides and excursions will attempt to impress upon students the intrinsic value of the beautiful in the arrangement of buildings, walks, roads, and lawns of the home site. Rural art and the understanding and appreciation of its principles is the object sought in the course.

Laundry 0--1

Practical work is given in the methods of laundry work. A study is made of stains and their removal, also reagents used in cleansing, such as soaps, cleansing fluids and bluing.

Millinery

This course is intended for home use only, to give an appreciation of this part of woman's dress, and enable the students to make the best possible use of what they have.

I. 0-2. Fall and winter millinery are studied. Materials, colors and combinations are discussed. Old materials are renovated and used where possible. A hat frame of buckram is made and covered.

II. 0-1. In spring millinery, the use of braids and suitable trimmings is taken up. A wire frame is made, covered with braid and trimmed.

Music

The object of music study in the School is that of developing an appreciation of music in its many phases as a proper, necessary and integral part of life. Therefore, chorus, glee club, and part-song, instrumental clubs and solo work will severally be developed as time and talent of students permit. Vocal music runs through the entire year for all students.

Orcharding 3--1

This course will consider the problems of orcharding from the standpoint of orchard management ideally practicable to the farmer. Incidentally commercial orcharding features will receive attention. All problems of orcharding from selecting and preparing orchard sites, to picking, marketing, and storing the harvest will be duly recognized in class room, laboratory and field practice.

Physics 3--2

This study begins with a review of the Metric System, Pascall's Law and the Law of Archimedes. Density, specific gravity, centrifugal force, cohesion and capillarity are studied through demonstration, study and application. Following this are studies of the barometer, pump, water-ram and siphon; the heating and ventilation of farm buildings; laws of inertia, levers and pulleys; inclined plane applied to the draft on hills; method of lessening the draft on wagons and plows; the principles of electricity applied to the construction of the battery, door bell and telephone; and methods of protecting farm buildings from lightning.

Physical Training

Physical training is quite as much needed by young people from the country as by those from the village or city. This is especially the case when a person changes from the active out-door life to the life of the student. Many students are greatly benefited by the physical training work given. Medical approval is required before students are allowed to engage in either basket ball or football.

1. 1-1. During the fall, before the cold weather sets in, work is done in football, tennis and on the track. Parents who object to the little football practice engaged in at Alfred should send word to the Director to that effect and other out-door sports will be afforded. During the indoor season gymnasium work will be the order of exercises. Once a week a lecture on personal hygiene is given by the Physical Director. Young men and young women have separate class-work.

11. 1-1. Basket ball and indoor-ball are the only games played during this term. The gymnasium work progresses regularly from that of the first term. Once a week there is given a lecture and a demonstration on emergencies or quick aid to the injured.

Poultry

This course deals with the different subjects and operations at the proper season as far as possible. It takes up poultry house construction; the study of the history and characteristics of the important breeds; breeding, rearing and management of fowls for egg and for market production; and incubator and brooder practice. The young women have two recitation periods, the young men, 2-1.



View of University Campus

Rural Sociology 1--0

This is a lecture course in which the origin, development, status and trend of our civilization is considered. Special reference is made to present rural problems, such as co-operative movements, parcels post, highway and transportation improvement; the rural school, church, and the social outlook of the country. The course is given during the Assembly hour in the second term to all entering students.

Sewing

The object of this course is to enable the students to make their own garments, and to give them training in the selection of materials. The Snow system of drafting and cutting is used whereby each student makes all of her own patterns.

I. 0-2. The first work in sewing is entirely hand-sewing. The various stitches used in finishing are given, such as hemming, over-handing and stitching. This is followed by darning, patching, and the making of buttonholes. The making of a small apron by hand completes the course.

II. 0-3. The use of the sewing machine is introduced in this course. The term's work includes the drafting and cutting of patterns and the making of a complete set of underwear.

III. 0-2. Patterns are drafted for children's garments. A child's dress is made.

IV. 0-3. Shirtwaist and skirt patterns are drafted. A shirt-waist suit of thin material is made.

V. 0-3. A study of textiles is given more time in this course. The practical work is the making of a wool dress.

VI. 0-2. The final course in sewing consists in the making of the graduation gown.

Soils 1--2

This course considers the function of the soil as furnishing root-hold and plant food; the influence of ice, water and erosion on the origin of the soil, the physical composition of the soil as determined by grading sieves, soil tubes and sedimentation; kinds and textures of soils and their relation to air, drainage, temperature and depth of root penetration; chemical composition of soils and plant foods they

contain, and the importance of moisture and the methods of controlling the water content of soil.

Stock Judging 1--1

This is an advanced course in Live Stock Judging. It consists of the scoring and judging of animals of the different breeds and classes that are to be had from the Farm or from neighboring farmers.

Veterinary Studies 3--0

A study of the physiology and functions of the various organs of farm animals and the treatment from the farmer's standpoint of the common diseases and accidents to which farm animals are liable. Occasional trips are taken to farms that afford clinic work.

Woodworking

I and II each 0-4.

In these courses the students learn the characteristics of a number of the different woods native to this section and their use upon the farm. They are taught the proper use of the common woodworking tools and how to keep them in shape. A large number of practical things are made which the students take home for use, such as tool handles, jockies, neckyokes, single trees, double trees, etc. Whenever the work requires it, elementary forging, rope splicing, painting, etc., are taught in connection with this course. (See "Drafting.")

Farmers' Week

A four-day Farmers' Institute is held at Alfred each year in March in connection with the School. Twenty or thirty experts from over the State lecture on various farming, domestic science and country life topics during the four days. In 1909, when the first "Week" was held, 656 people registered for the lectures; in 1912 there was a registration of about 1000. There is a growing appreciation of the practical value of these sessions. Send for program early in February, then come for the "Week." Boarding accommodations are good and reasonable.



In the Greenhouse



The State Barn

The Growth of the School

The School opened its doors for regular work in the fall of 1909. The attendance that year was 46, that is, 10 young women and 36 young men. In the year following, 1910-11, there was an attendance of 122 students, 30 young women and 92 young men. In 1911-12, there was an attendance of 157 students, 40 young women and 117 young men. Beside the above enrollment there were 27 students from the College and Academy that came for special work in various School courses, making a total registration of 184. The significance of this response lies in the fact that in the School work is given which responds to the needs of all who in any way are intimately associated with country life activities.

Summer Work on the Farm

In many cases provision can be made for students, who desire to do so, to stay during the summer upon the School Farm or some modernly operated farm. This provision will be attempted for all students, because the student should spend at least one season when crops are growing and maturing, upon a farm that is under successful scientific management, and where at the same time he can receive scientific advice. This supplement of one summer term or more to the regular School course most surely enhances the value of the schooling to the student. This year the School has been the active agent in finding good summer places for all students desiring positions.

Final Word to Country Homes

Plan to have the boy and girl get some technical education along with the general education. The common school, high school, and college are each and all good, but young men and young women when through with their schooling should be able to do something and do that bit of work in an up-to-date manner, expeditiously and marketably.

The common school graduate on the farm earns \$300.00 above expenses; the high school graduate on the farm earns \$600.00; whereas the college trained farmer earns \$900.00 a year. Now, if your boy or girl contemplates farming, give him or her all the common and high school training possible, but somewhere training in the technical school or college must be included.

Register of Students

1911-12

Seniors

Harry D. Austin	Alfred Station
Allison Baker	Andover
Louis R. Ball	Berkshire
Bertha Barney	Whitesville
Glenn E. Boutwell	Cherry Creek
Elbert L. Burdick	Alfred
Glenn A. Burdick	Alfred Station
L. Harold Burdick	Little Genesee
M. Fredora Burdick	Alfred
Foster B. Cady	Troupsburg
George A. Coon	Nile
Thomas J. Crosby	Cohocton
Clara B. Ferris	Cuba
Fred E. Ferris	Cuba
Edith M. Francisco	Wellsville
Wallace N. Francisco	Wellsville
Robert E. Greene	Friendship
William C. Greene	Friendship
Parke Higgins	Warsaw
Harry E. Hopkins	Middletown
Arnold A. Jackson	Castile
Paul D. Mabey	Cuba
Earle R. Madden	Syracuse
Frank S. Maxwell	Franklinville
William B. McCluer	Franklinville
Allen T. Moot	Black Creek
Myron S. Morton	Alfred
John Phippen	Belmont
Edith Rice	Madison
Richard C. Smalley	Friendship
Homer N. Stockwell	Almond
Lyle G. Stout	Wellsville
Wayne Stout	Wellsville
Joseph R. Upham	Syracuse
Ann A. Vincent	South Dayton
Gertrude Wakeman	Hornell
Harrison W. Weaver	Fillmore
Ralph B. Weaver	Cherry Creek

Juniors

Ruth Adams	Wellsville
Angela Alger	Wellsville
Ruby E. Amesbury	Richburg
William T. Andrews	Syracuse
Rea S. Baker	Alfred Station
Charles Banks	Alfred
Arthur C. Bean	Hornell
Russell C. Birdsey	Silver Creek
Lou M. Bloss	Andover
Harold S. Brainard	Andover
Randolph Burdick	Coudersport, Pa.
William J. Burdick	Friendship
Harry A. Byers	Alfred
Robert L. Cary	Hilton
Ethel L. Cass	Friendship
R. C. Clark	Hornell
Emma Cole	Cuba
Elnora Cornelius	Scio
Elrene Crandall	Andover
Robert T. Darlington	Buffalo
Erwin G. Dexter	Tuscarora
Leon O. Emory	Rushville
Herbert J. Freeman	Wellsville
Nye H. Freeman	Rushford
Robert W. Fuller	Cuba
Roxey A. Halstead	Cuba
Thomas C. Hufstader	Youngstown, Ohio
Aden L. Ingalls	Hornell
Allen B. Jackson	Burnhams
R. Monroe Jones	Cohocton
Harry Jordan	Cuba
Harry L. Lilly	Fillmore
Charles A. Lytle	Angelica
Harold R. Martin	Alfred
Freeman C. Maxson	Little Genesee
Leslie B. Maxson	Little Genesee
Raymond A. Merrifield	Baldwinsville
C. Lee Miller	Interlaken
Philip C. Miller	Troupsburg

Clarence B. Mills
Thomas H. Morley
Lloyd It. Moses
Henry C. Riehl
George S. Robinson
Minna G. Roese
John A. Santoid
Miner J. Scott
Orson L. Scutt
Walter L. Short
Van B. Smith, Jr.
Carl S. Tassell
William A. Thornton
O. Bert Trowbridge
Mildred A. Vaughn
Ruth Watson
Leslie T. Wells
Byrl N. Wetherby
James R. Wilson
Wellington Witter
Earl H. Wright
C. Maude Young

Fillmore
Williamsville
Eagle Bridge
Port Chester
Andover
Buffalo
Little Genesee
Friendship
Olean
Hemlock
Elmira
Coudersport, Pa.
Hornell
Andover
Springville
Cuba
Riverhead
West Clarksville
Newark Valley
Alfred
Cuba
Alfred

Freshmen

Bernice Allen	Gowanda
George O. Bennett	Hornell
Frank A. Blomberg	Brooklyn
Laurence S. Brown	Cuba
Clifford T. Burdick	Alfred Station
George Burmaster	Cattaraugus
Edward Clancy	Horneli
Theodore B. Clausen	Binghamton
Harold Cole	Troy, Pa.
Jacob H. Feagles	Pine Island
M. Francis Gould	Fredonia
Robert S. Griffiths	Burlington Flats
Roger C. Hagar	Gloversville
Ernest Herrington	Eagle Bridge
M. Margaret Ingalls	Hornell
Harold LaFever	Cuba
Lewis W. LaFever	Cuba
Robert M. Lawrence	Bath
Ralph H. Leworthy	Fredonia
Helen M. Maxson	Little Genesee
Ruth M. Morgan	Birdsall
Alfred E. Morton, Jr.	South Edmeston
Robert W. Ormsby	Alfred Station
Harry Raymond	Ceres
John D. Redman	Fillmore
Harley E. Robinson	Arkport
Frances B. Tiffany	Alfred
Lawrence A. Walker	Prattsburg
Herbert T. Wells	Riverhead
Gerald P. Williams	Rushford
William P. Woodruff	Alfred Station
Segurd A. Youngman	Brooklyn

One-Year Specials

Benjamin H. Allen	Gowanda
Harold C. Barney	Whitesville
Lois E. Clarke	Alfred Station
Marion E. Dillman	Verona Station
Cecile A. German	Cuba
Carlton L. Greene	Center Berlin
Maude Howe	Alfred
L. Grace Howland	Wellsville
Freda M. Jones	Vaughn, Washington
LaVern Kenyon	Alfred
Leon L. Lewis	Alfred Station
Laura E. Marvel	Alfred Station
A. Louise McLennan	Fayetteville
John E. Middaugh	Belmont
Mrs. John E. Middaugh	Belmont
C. Warren Moore	Brooklyn
Helen B. Moore	Alfred
Harry R. Pawling	Cohocton
Edward L. Peck	Canisteo
Bessie Pettibone	Alfred Station
Rachel S. Phillips	Jamaica, B. W. I.
Esther Rogers	Alfred
Effie L. Thomas	Alfred
Clarence W. Travis	Canisteo
Fendora E. Whitford	Alfred
Inez S. Williams	Alfred



Apple Exhibit

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION
to the
NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE
at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.

.....1912

1. Name in full.....
2. Postoffice address
3. County..... Date of birth.....
4. Name of Parent or Guardian.....
5. How long have you attended high school?
6. How far advanced are you in the following studies :
 Science
 Mathematics
 Geography.....
 History
 English or Literature.....
 Grammar or Rhetoric
7. How long have you been out of school?
8. If a young man, on what kind of farm have you worked and
 for how long ?
9. Have you good health ?.....

Brief remarks may be added on the other side of this form.

Do not make out this form unless you expect to come in the
Fall.

If you can come for the first term, opening October 14th, plan
to arrive at Alfred on Monday.

Send in this application as early as possible, so that we can
arrange for ample school supplies and boarding accommodations.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



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